

trains to get a look at Presidential candidates. I have been there myself. Most people want to know how a man looks. But you can't say that a man is a man by looking at him. Appearance is often deceptive. My father-in-law used to say that you cannot tell by looking at him how far a frog can jump.

"But allow me to say this, that Mr. Sewall and I were nominated on a platform in which we believe, and I elected my way out of that platform to the letter, if possible. We believe it is a platform that is for the good of the people. We believe that to carry out the provisions of this platform is to benefit the producing classes. All legislation to be just must benefit the producers.

"About a year ago Prince Bismarck, in an address, said that the farmers must stand together to protect themselves against the drones of society, who unfortunately make most of the laws. This is true, I believe, largely in this country, as well as in Germany. But if I talk longer I will be drawn into a speech."

While her husband was talking Mr. Bryan watched him intently from her open car window, and he frequently flashed a glance at her. This speech was applauded, and the orator got back into his car and resumed his seat beside his wife. There was no doubt that he enjoyed the reception he received, and that he wanted another. The evidence of that came in a few minutes after the train left the spot where he had been standing in the East St. Louis yard. The hat of one of the passengers blew off. The conductor was on hand at the time, and he signalled the train to stop. The man who had lost it took it up and handed it to the train. There was a small boy beside the track and he ran and got the hat. He saw the man who had lost it hold it up to a quarter and he sprang after the train, which was going on slowly toward the East bridge. His effort was applauded.

The train was still forty minutes late when St. Louis was reached. There was a crowd of about 300 at the Union Station. As the train came to a stop there was a rush for the car in which the party were sitting, and as Mr. Bryan stepped out, followed by Mrs. Bryan and children, they were surrounded by a throng of admirers. Mr. Bryan was greeted by a shout. He shook his head. He was led up the platform by the police to the door of the restaurant. There the crowd checked him. A box was brought and he was forced to stand upon it. He bowed to the throng, and then he said, "I did not come here to make a speech." ("Hats off," yelled those who took to the train, and off went the hats.) "If this enthusiasm continues," the orator went on, "until next November, I have no fears as to the result. I am afraid you all think I do nothing, but talk, but I assure you I occasionally do."

Then he stopped and began looking around. Finally his eye fell on Mrs. Bryan, who was standing close by. "Although I think a great deal of you all, be continued, 'I see some one here to whom I am more closely bound, and I think we had better get on.'"

With this he stepped down from his chair and stepped through the doors, every one cheering as he disappeared. Once inside, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan hurried up to the dining room. They ordered a light breakfast. There was only ten minutes left before the train started for the Missouri Pacific train for Kansas City. Mr. Bryan was asked to make a speech. He said, "I did not come here to make a speech." ("Hats off," yelled those who took to the train, and off went the hats.) "If this enthusiasm continues," the orator went on, "until next November, I have no fears as to the result. I am afraid you all think I do nothing, but talk, but I assure you I occasionally do."

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The ex-congressman was at another station in the city, and he boarded the train when it started. The Boy Orator saw him on the platform before the train had come to a stop, and he rushed out and greeted him with "Well, well; I'm glad to see you." The train only stopped a moment at the station. When it left the two men were sitting in a seat together just as if one had not talked the other out of the nomination. Mr. Bryan had been looking forward to twenty years.

By the United Press.
ST. LOUIS, July 16.—At 9 A. M. Mr. Bryan and his family, accompanied by Mr. Bell, Mrs. George W. Allen of this city, and several local politicians, boarded the Missouri Pacific and started on their way to Kansas City.

Mr. Richard J. Bell, who was in charge this morning from his home in Lebanon, after taking breakfast he joined the Bryan party. The meeting between the two distinguished leaders was cordial, and the defeated and successful candidate for the nomination fraternized in the most friendly manner. Mr. Bell accompanied the Bryan party to Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 16.—Mr. Bryan arrived here at 12:40 P. M. Just as the train was drawing out of the station at St. Louis, the most interesting incident of the trip occurred. Richard P. Bell had boarded the train, but the last minute he had come to the train and had started. He entered the car and sat down, and the Bryan party sat down, and made his way to where Mr. Bryan was standing. Mr. Bell was a long linen duster over a suit of black clothes. He stretched out his hand toward the Presidential candidate as he reached the car, and then he took the candidate's hand and grasped between the victor and the defeated.

"How are you, Mr. Bryan? I congratulate you," said Mr. Bell.

"How are you, Mr. Bell? Thank you," cried Mr. Bryan warmly.

"Your nomination took a big load off my mind," said Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bryan was presented to the veteran of free silver, and after some general conversation the two men withdrew and talked earnestly together for some time. The train stopped at a little place called Washington, where a knot of people had gathered to see the nominee. Mr. Bryan stepped out of the train and was greeted by a shout. He bowed to the throng, and then he said, "I did not come here to make a speech." ("Hats off," yelled those who took to the train, and off went the hats.) "If this enthusiasm continues," the orator went on, "until next November, I have no fears as to the result. I am afraid you all think I do nothing, but talk, but I assure you I occasionally do."

"I want to introduce to you the next President of the United States. I served four years with him in the House of Representatives, and I know he is as true a friend of free silver as I am, and I want to say that he had the selection of the silver candidate for President of the United States this gentleman would have been my choice."

Mr. Bryan showed some feeling as he responded. "If this nomination had gone by merit," he said, "it would have come to the man who for twenty years, in the face of great opposition, has kept alive the silver cause, and in the hour of victory he will be more entitled to the credit than any other man in the nation."

Mr. Bryan told the audience that circumstances, not merit, had been the cause of his selection, and he said that the nomination, which had Mr. Bell secured, was the nomination he would have had no more loyal supporter in the United States than I."

This incident was repeated at Chambers, where Mr. Bell presented Mr. Bryan to about a hundred people in the same language he had used at Washington. Mr. Bryan said: "If my loyalty to the cause of the people is ever questioned there is no man on whose certificate I would sooner rely than upon the certificate of Richard Parks Bell."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bell indulged in some pleasant talk with the crowd, and when somebody proposed three cheers for Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bell led the hurrah, waving his white hat above his head. Mr. Bell left the party at Jefferson City, where he will make a speech tonight.

A rollicking reception was given to Mr. Bryan by a crowd of about 10,000 people. The crowd was assembled about the railway station. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bell, and other prominent men, met Bryan and Bell at the train, where the crowd had gathered. Mr. Bryan was greeted with loud

cheers. He was presented to the audience by Mr. Bell and Gov. Stone as the President of the United States, and he said that he had taken occasion to express his satisfaction at the choice of the Chicago Convention, and predicted that Missouri would roll up for him a majority of 50,000 in November. After the band had finished playing, Mr. Bryan made a little speech. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have just been thinking where could I find in all the country a combination of circumstances which would make a speech so pleasant as in a city named after the greatest Democrat that ever lived, in the Congress district of one of the greatest States of the Republic, and in the presence of one of the greatest fighters, Gov. Stone, and to leave nothing undone they have just elected as Mayor of the town a man named Silver. (Laughter and cheers.) Thomas Jefferson, Dick Hand, Bill Stone, and Mayor Silver! I'm at home here."

Referring to Mr. Bell, Mr. Bryan said that the silver leader was needed in Congress. "If it will not be his privilege to sign a bill giving silver a place with gold," said Mr. Bryan, "it may be his honor to introduce a bill which will place gold and silver on the same footing at the legal ratio of 16 to 1."

Referring to Mr. Bell, Mr. Bryan said that the silver leader was needed in Congress. "If it will not be his privilege to sign a bill giving silver a place with gold," said Mr. Bryan, "it may be his honor to introduce a bill which will place gold and silver on the same footing at the legal ratio of 16 to 1."

When Mr. Bryan concluded he was again cheered. Gov. Stone presented Mr. Bryan as the next mistress of the White House, and the Bryan party then withdrew to the train, which left Jefferson City at 1:15 P. M.

SEDALE, Mo., July 16.—An enthusiastic crowd was gathered at the little town of Sedale, in the course of a minute speech there Mr. Bryan said:

"I'm very glad of the chance to see that the State of Missouri is taken from the State where silver is strong. But I am hopeful that not only in California, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast the silver sentiment is going to sweep the country. Reports from the old Bay State indicate that when the silver question is well defined there as it has been here the silver sentiment will be strong there as it is in California and Missouri."

Ex-Congressman Heard of Missouri and Charles Van Antwerp, a cousin of Mr. Bryan's, joined the party at California.

At Tippecanoe, where a couple of hundred people cheered the train, Mr. Bryan said that the opportunity afforded by the presence of an enterprising young man with a kodak to deliver a sentiment on that instrument.

"Next to the Democratic form of Government," he said, "the kodak is the thing we most love. Of course the crowd laughed. Mr. Bryan then took a kodak and took a picture of the crowd at Tippecanoe, but shook hands with the people.

The station at Sedalia was packed with people when the Bryan train arrived there at 2:55 P. M. Cheer followed cheer as Mr. Bryan was recognized. Ex-Congressman Heard, standing beside the train, said, "I did not come here to make a speech." ("Hats off," yelled those who took to the train, and off went the hats.) "If this enthusiasm continues," the orator went on, "until next November, I have no fears as to the result. I am afraid you all think I do nothing, but talk, but I assure you I occasionally do."

"In no other country are we able to see such a sight as is witnessed here. In no other civilized country can it be so truly said that the Government so justly derive their powers from the consent of the people. Here the people govern."

"All power rests with them. It is the greatest form of government conceived in the mind of man, and when I see this assemblage on such an occasion, I cannot but feel the gratification we all should have."

"You," continued Mr. Bryan, "are but the instruments by which we carry out those policies which we believe in."

Mr. Bryan again complimented Mr. Bell. He begged his auditors to make their ballots express exactly what they wished, and concluded with this remark:

"I don't want to be bothered to think that by voting for me they are going to get their hands in somebody else's pockets. I will be satisfied if I keep the hands of other people out of their pockets."

Cheers and cries of "That's it!" followed Mr. Bryan's speech. The platform just then and the crowd cheered. Then a mad rush was made for the platform on which Mr. Bryan was standing, and the handshaking was in progress when the train drew out of the station at 3:05 P. M.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—At stations all along the route people were assembled to see the Democratic candidate. At Dresden, Lamont, Knob, Noster, Monticourt, Greenview, Holden, Kingsville, Pleasant Hill, Greenwood, Lee Summit, he was cheered, and at a few of them he spoke briefly.

A large crowd was waiting at Warrensburg and in response to their entreaties for a speech Mr. Bryan asked if they were going to be at the polls on election day. There was a chorus of "Yes."

"All doubt has passed away," said Mr. Bryan. Cheers and laughter greeted this remark. He made a general remark and ended with the statement that if some one else was elected he would support the Government until he could help change it.

The Third Regiment of the National Guard was in camp at Warrensburg and a battery fired a salute. He made another speech to the people gathered there. He held a little speech to the people, and then he said that he had an indication of the realization of the importance of the campaign, and he believed it would be one of the greatest campaigns through which we had ever passed.

A crowd of about 300 people greeted Mr. Bryan at Pleasant Hill, a large number of whom were women. He said that he had a word to say to the women of the country. "No Crown, No Thorns, No Cross of Gold." To Mrs. Bryan was presented a large bouquet of roses.

Mr. Bryan said he hoped all of them would go into politics this year. He considered the money question the most important issue of the campaign, and he said that he believed it could be settled by a few experts, but he thought it should be decided by the whole people.

MR. BRYAN IN KANSAS CITY.

He Has a Housing Reception and Addresses the Multitude.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—After a long journey through Illinois and Missouri Mr. Bryan reached Kansas City at 6:30 o'clock this evening. At Warrensburg Senator Cockrell and two reception committees met Mr. Bryan at the station. A great cheer went up from the crowd at the Union Station when the train arrived.

The party went to the Coates House, where they had dinner. At 9 o'clock Mr. Bryan appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and after an introduction by Senator Cockrell, addressed the multitude.

The cheering when he appeared was vigorous and long continued. When quiet had been restored Mr. Bryan spoke. The multitude in front of the Custom House crowded the street and sidewalks and overflowed into side streets.

"I am glad to be able to give you so much accuracy, but there were many thousands. It was the most enthusiastic and best attended meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan since his nomination, and he went further into political discussion than he had done in any previous speech. He said in part:

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mental doctrine upon which all true government must rest.

"From time to time new questions arise, but the principles of the Democrats are true in all times. We simply apply to the new conditions the principles which are as eternal as the hills. And in this line our platform has declared that the paramount public question is the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution. (Great applause.)

"All other questions must stand back till this great question is solved. There are times, such as the time to which we are now passing, when the action of this nation upon its financial policy may determine the welfare of the people not only of this nation, but of the world. Not only now, but for years to come.

"We have reached a crisis in our monetary legislation. There are those who would bind this nation to the gold standard, but while there are those who would fasten a European yoke upon the neck of American freedom there are others who say that the nation shall govern itself and make its own laws.

"In speaking with emphasis upon this subject, I beg you not to think that we who believe in free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 lack charity for those who differ.

"It is not our design in which we should use bitter words. I have every respect for the opinion of those who differ from us.

"There are men, there are great men, there are good men, who do not agree to the restoration of silver. Let us not speak of them in terms of denunciation, but let us speak of them in terms of denunciation.

Mr. Bryan then spoke in terms of regret of the death of ex-Gov. Russell, whose character he eulogized. He said:

"I believe from the bottom of my heart—I believe, and the belief touches every fibre in my being, that until we restore silver to its equal place with gold in the republic the place that it occupied for so many years, so many centuries, and so many ages, there can be no lasting prosperity brought back to the homes of those who toil.

"They tell us that they want confidence restored. We tell them that confidence must be restored by the restoration of silver to its equal place with gold in the republic, and that so long as you legislate value out of property there is nothing substantial on which confidence can rest.

"If they tell us they want an honest dollar, we tell them that we have every desire for an honest dollar, but when they attempt to define an honest dollar we beg them to give us a dollar which is as kind to the man who produces wealth as it is to the man who holds it in investment.

"A dollar which increases in value is not an honest dollar. I want you to study this question for yourselves, and want to suggest two things for you to think of.

"They tell you that the gold standard is the standard of civilization. That is their argument. If they tell you that, let me suggest an answer that is complete. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why is it that the United States, the leader in the civilization of the world, has never declared for a gold standard? (Applause.)

"If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why is it that no national party in the history of the United States has ever declared that the gold standard is a good thing.

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"If Penoyerism, Tillmanism, and Albigism prevail in this country, then, farewell, a long farewell, to our peace, prosperity, and progress. It is the duty of every citizen to support the principles of the Democrats as true in all times. We simply apply to the new conditions the principles which are as eternal as the hills. And in this line our platform has declared that the paramount public question is the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution. (Great applause.)

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HOW SEWALL WAS NAMED.

THE MAINE DELEGATION'S TASK OF MANY EXPLANATIONS.

They Were Chosen to Prevent Sewall from Being Re-elected National Committee-Man, and They Did It—He Was Named for Vice-President Under the Idea that the State of Maine Would Be His Home, and Gordon Named Most for the Situation.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—The Maine delegation to the Chicago Convention has returned; the gold contingent weather-beaten, storm-tossed, and sore; the silver contingent exultant; the third element, the men elected as gold men by the State of Maine, but who could not withstand the seductive music of the silver-tongued orators and fopped, and now are the loudest and wildest in their proclamations of the virtues of the silverized-Tillmanized-Albigoidized-Bryanized-Sewallized salvation.

The entire delegation save young Plaford has returned. The delegation is going to stay and help Mr. Bryan. He is named. I don't doubt that he will double-rent him that his father, Gen. Harris M. Plaford, was the man who was once elected as a Greenback-Democrat to the Governorship of Maine.

Young Plaford was sent as a gold man by the State of Maine. He is named. I don't doubt that he will double-rent him that his father, Gen. Harris M. Plaford, was the man who was once elected as a Greenback-Democrat to the Governorship of Maine.

The Maine delegation will be kept busy for some time explaining. Maine has not begun to recover from the shock of surprise occasioned by Sewall's nomination. Time for reflection does not decrease the wonder. The delegation will be asked to explain why it allowed the nomination without protest of a man whom it had elected to depose from the National Committee, and whose defeat was promptly re-elected to the National Committee.

The man who apparently is responsible for Maine's acquiescence and assistance in Sewall's nomination is Seth C. Gordon, the gold chairman of the delegation, and the man who himself succeeded Sewall on the National Committee. Dr. Gordon says that he did it as a matter of course. He says that he did it as a matter of course. He says that he did it as a matter of course.

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